GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Editor. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1861. IT The State of Missouri has been added to

he military command of General McCLELLAN. It now consists of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West ern Virginia, Kentucky and Museuri. There is great danger of more trouble in

in the public employ and fed at the public expense, is disgraceful to the nation. The people have enough of difficulty and trouble now on their hands, arising out of the agitation of such demagogues as Gippinas, and it is a shame that be should be permitted to continue his infamous course of agitation, and yet be kept in

What the Union Has Done for Ou.

it was not until after the adoption of our Union Constitution, that the United States were able to secure the respect of foreign nations, and enter upon a career of commercial prosperity. Under the Articles of Confederation, the General Government was weak and inefficlent, as it could not not without the consent of the States, and any State or any number of States had the admitted right to withdraw their aupport from the Government altogether .-Hence, the American Confederation was regarded abroad with feelings akin to contempt, and its speedy dissolution was confidently predicted by European stateamen.

The British Government refused to enter in to commercial treaties with the United States, and when our first Minister to the Court of St. James, John Adams, proposed, in 1785, to put navigation and trade between Great Britain and this country upon a liberal and eniform footing, he was told that neither that nor any other proposition of the kind would be entertained. England would not even send diplomatic agents of any kind to reside in the United States .-Other foreign powers were more or less Influ enced in their conduct toward us by the tone

to those that had been rejected with indignation and scorn by England only five years before. Advantageous commercial relations were also established with other foreign coun-

These amicable commercial relations with Great Britain and other European powers, together with the navigation laws enacted by Congress under the Constitution, gave an immediate and onward impulse to American trade and industry. For a long period following the adoption of our Union Constitution, England and France were constantly at war. This gave the United States almost the whole carrying trade of the world, which laid the foundation of our great wealth and unexampled prosperity. This was all due to the new Union, establish ing an efficient National Government, while it secured to the individual States their true sov ereignty in all their municipal affairs and lo-

cal institutions and usages. and of every individual in it.

What is now sought? To break up the Union and reduce us as a people to a state of weak-ness, inefficiency and degradation worse than possible dissolution of the Union.

The Propesed Union Ticket.

The Cadiz Republican does not concur with the Cleveland Hereld in its suggestion to abolish party lines and nominate an Union ticket for our State election. It prefers a Republican ticket. It says, "If the principles of the Republican prity were correct and were worth contending for previous to the war, they should not be abandoned now." In that we agree with the Republican. But if experience has preven that the accession to power of men who entertain those principles, and who have given evidence that they will put them in force, is sufficient to cause half the States of the Union to desire to cut loose from it, the sconer they are sepudiated the better.

The Republican thinks "party organization necessary in any Government, to insure honesty and faithfulness in the execution of the trust confided to the citizen, as each party acts as a check upon the other, and the knowledge of this fact is a powerful incentive to honesty and correct department."

This as a general proposition is true; but it has not had the alightest effect upon the conduct of either the State or National Administration as they now exist. But because this has proven a failure in this instance, we are not disposed to abandon the old Damocratic organization. We do not wonder, nor are we curprised that the sen sible Union-loving men, who have been soling.

From the Cheelmant Press, June 19.1 the Cleveland Herald in its suggestion to abolish party lines and nominate an Union ticket for for three years?

do not wonder, nor are we surprised that the sen sible Union-loving men, who have been acting and voting in the Republican organization, under the lead of Gipeness, Chase, Ware & Co. ould want to break it up, after witnessing the

The Ohio Statesman dreadful effects of one victory we should desire it broken up and forgotten before it did any

There is great danger of more trouble in Missouri, from proceedings between Governor Access. Gen. Pacce, of Missouri and Gen. Lors and Col. Brake of the United States troops. We hope that that State will not be involved in activit war among here even citizens by the indiscretion of military men.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received information which will be found in our telegraph news, that leads us to fear that the danger we speak of is more than likely to be realized. We sincerely hope that it may be sworted.

There is great danger of more trouble in Missouri and Gen. Accesses the Insufficiency of the later that the United States will not be involved. And the one is the Press. Both papers are Republican, and occupy commanding possible in the proceedings between Governor in that party. The Commercial's artitions in that party. The Commercial's artitions in the proposal that that it is not into the process. We have defined the process which are the proposal to the control of the government and the absolute necessity of a consolidated with military and the emergencies of the occasion and the country and the emergencies of the occasion and the country, we would tap old Joshua R. Griding on the head, and cuvoff his official neck instantive so the whole will be dealers from the articles referred to, and invite the growing out of that division of powers which admits under he present arrangement, to show hazardous its continuence will be under the new circumstances. To this extent, at least, they of the old reprobate issuing his Abolition philipics from Montreal, while there in the public exp.

The lides of the old reprobate issuing his Abolition philipics from Montreal, while there in the public exp.

party, and by their aid re-establish that grand old from the want of it quite as formidable as any party, and by their aid re-establish that grand old party in its supremacy in the State Governments. This will be one important and indispensable move in the right direction; and will give assurance to the loyal people in all the States and the people of other lands, that our difficulties will be acttled upon the basis and permanence of our institutions as they existed previous to patible with actual freedom. Large powers repatible with actual freedom. Large powers reposed in Government are not necessarily inshould be filled up by all the true Union men gency in the land. But without further comment for the present, we introduce the extracts referred

[From the Cincinnatt Commercial, June 18-]

and temper of Great Britain.

The above is a motto which we wish were posted conspicuously on all the deaks of every circumlocation office in the country, beginning with the War Department at Washington, and ending with the regimental commissions at Camp Dennison—not forgetting the Governor of Ohio. Nearly all the untold evils and hard ships which our citizen soldiery have endured, are directly chargeable to delay. There seems to have been almost a conspiracy to get men into office who are ignorant or else careless of the value of minutes. Time is the most coastly of all human possessions, since what we incoming the control of the union of the value of minutes. Time is the most coastly of all human possessions, since what we incoming the control of the value of minutes. Delays are Dangerous.

Especially is this true in war. If delay dangerous in the common affairs of life, in war it is oft-times fatal. How many a battle has been lost by a quarter of an hour's delay! And of all the deadly waste which war brings in its train, the greater part are chargeable to unwise delay, which foresight or energy might have

The clothing and commissariat departments of our army have been long superintended by delay. The sufferings at Camp Harrison, Camp Jackson and Camp Dennison, might all have oeen avoided if those who were directly responsible had not frittered away the golden moments for dispatching their work. Whilst they were meanly ciphering up their profits, or engaged in discussing "how to do" the business and the treasury at the same time, the soldiers were left destitute of the common comforts of life, until the public lodienasten gree so hot and the treasury at the same time, the soldiers were left destitute of the common comforts of life, until the public indignation grew so hot against the swindlers, that they were forced into doing their daty or realgning their posts.

What do we now see at Washington? A whole army of 50,000 men needing their pay, cal institutions and usages.

With the Union and the Constitution unimpaired and unassailed, our country will continue to grow and prosper with accelerated speed. A temporary check has been given to her career; but if this were removed, she would soon recover from the shock, and move forward as of old. How insane and self destructive, then, is a rabellion—an attempt to sever States whose interests are so linked that a blow at the Union is a blow struck at the interests of every State and of every regiment, with the proper vouchers, in less than regiment, with the proper vouchers, in less than a week. And yet we are told that they must wait till the let of July, because the pay rolls

are not prepared! Then, there is the time lost and money sunk ness, inefficiency and degradation worse than that we experienced under the old Articles of Confederation. Divide the Union, and we shall become the despised and rejected of foreign nations; our commerce will languish; our industry will be paralyzed, and our beloved country will be paralyzed, and our beloved country will be cut up into petty republics or aristocracies, the constant prey of foreign powers and of each other. Away, then, with the thought of a possible dissolution of the Union.

Then, there is the time lost and money sunk in the abortive attempt to carry on a war with troops collected for three months. What folly ever possessed the War Department to call for ninety day soldiers, warfare? What greater folly possessed Gen. Cameron, after he knew the useless character of a three months' cultistiment, to delay dismissing all such volunteers, and at once supplying their place with volunteers for the war? There are and always have been enough of the latter offering for all the been enough of the latter offering for all the needs of the service. Why not take them then, instead of paltering and frittering away time and money upon eighty thousand three months' volunteers, at the same time refusing regiment after regiment who are eager to be accepted

[From the Cincinnati Press, June 19.] A Strong Government. They who are iln favor of preserving, or re-

more damage.

We should labor to break it to pieces, and'remove the rubbish, so that it would not be in the way of uniting our country when the first opportunity offered. We have no doubt this will be done effectually.

Singular Admissions—Strange Devices and two edges are Republican, and occupy commanding pers are Republican, and occupy commanding artifices in the other artifices in the commercial and the other in the Press. Both papers are Republican, and occupy commanding artifices in the casts. The Commercial artifices in the casts. The matter and what we have to eave in the following paragraphs. Taking our stand upon dissolution as a fact, let us look forward. The Union is divided. There are two nations provided. There are two nations of the sound as Southern. It will become for each so to fix its own forward and institute and a Southern. It will become the true policy for each will be so to arrange its own administrative departments, that while every thing which reason and justice demands shall be come to maintain peace, it will be ready at all times to protect its rights by an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword.

The Union is divided. There are two nations of the substance of the visit of the substance of the substance of the commercial and the other. It will be so to arrange its own administrative departments, that while every thing which reason and justice demands shall be come to maintain peace, it will be ready at all times to protect its rights by an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword.

The Northern and a Southern. It will become the true policy for each will be so to arrange its own administrative departments, that while every thing which reason and justice demands shall be come to maintain peace, it will be ready at all times to protect its rights by an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword.

The Northern and a Southern. It will be so to be a ready at a substance of the sword.

The Commercial and the other in the Press. Both particular is a substance. The substance of the sword of the sub

first great blunder, and the reat follows as a matter of course. The Press, feeling and realizing the truth of the statement of the Commercial, turns for relief, to a reconstruction of the Government, the establishment of a military nation, the abolition of the State Governments, and the formation of one great central despotism.

The people of the States should take warning from these givings out of leading Republican papers, and at once proceed to counteract the schemes now brewing in the North to destroy the best government in the world.

Mr. Lingoln is the Constitutional President, and as such must be recognized and respected during his Constitutional term. But the lovers of our Union, as our fathers made it, no matter under what political banner they may heretofore have enrolled themselves, can act effectively by entering the ranks of the Democratic Union party, and by their aid re establish that grand old from the want of it quite as formidable as any from the want of it quite as formidable as any from the want of it quite as formidable as any from the want of it quite as formidable as any

of our institutions as they existed previous to the secession of the Cotton States. No man can shut his eyes to the fact that the Democratic party, and it only, can grapple successfully with the present difficulties, both in the field and the Cabinet; and such being the fact, its ranks should be filled up by all the true Heion men.

James Harvey.

When this gentleman was appointed Minister to Portugal by Mr. SEWARD, the New York Tribune sald of him:

"Mr. Harvey, during his residence at Washington, has paid special attention to diplomatic affairs, and it would have been well for the country if it had always been represented abroad by men of his intelligence and capacity." We suppose the Tribune is satisfied by this time that "Jeemes" is not so proper a man for the place as it supposed. The editor no doubt supposed that, because he was an excellent fellow to pry about the Departments and obtain low to pry about the Departments and obtain and the preservation of the Constitution, with-Tribune, therefore he would make an excellent Foreign Minister! Quite a different kind of man is required for a Foreign Minister, than for a prying correspondent to the Tribune.

Carl Schutz, Burlingame, Sandford and Cas

tions for their respective positions.

The Ecening Post says of Harvey: In 1844, Harvey held a clerkship under Tyler, in the State Department, and he there had access to State secrets. In the spring of that year a series of letters appeared in the New World (a weekly New York paper), dated at Washington, and revealing all manner of such secrets. The administration were much per plezed at these revelations, and made efforts to discover the traitor. Harvey, among others. plexed at these revelations, and made efforts to discover the traitor. Harvey, among others, was suspected, and was at length distinctly accused of the authorship of the letters in an editorial article in the Auroes, a daily paper then published in New York by Auson Herrick, Harvey wrote to the Aurora indignantly denying the charge, and emolosing a letter from the propristor of the New World, which seemed to austain Harvey's denial, though it did not sustain the fact.

tain it in fact.

At this stage of the proceedings, some "good natured friend" obtained from the office of the New World a page or two of the original "copy" of one of the Washington letters, and from the office of the Aurora the original letter of Harvey in contradiction of the charge.

These were found to be in the handwriting of one and the same person. They were forwarded to President Tyler, who had interested himself in the investigation, and Harvey was promptly removed.

Gen. Pierce at Bethel.

From all the information we can derive from the papers, we conclude that Gen. Prence was incompetent or badly alarmed, perhaps both But no matter which, the result was disastro to our gallant soldiers. From all accounts the behaved well.

We fear this is not the last disaster that will befall our troops on account of incompeter officers. This thing of appointing fancy men to military positions, on account of relationship, or being good Republican stump speakers, is about "run into the ground," and it is high time it was broken off. If you give them fal contracts you only lose money,-we can better afford that than to lose our soldiers lives by their ignorance or inexperience.

[for the Statemen.] From Pike's Penk

SPANISH BAR, SOUTH CLEAR CREEK Coloredo Territory, May 30, 1861.

Colorado Territory, May 30, 1861.)

May flowers now deck the mountain sides and the wide valleys. Day after day, the miners are toiling for the precious dost. A few of the gulch and bar mines will pay a small profit, while in many of them, the longer the miner works, the poorer he gots.

Many of the companies that have brought mills to the mountains to crush quarts, have been experimenting and contriving new plans to save the gold for the past year; and what is the result? While passing through public places you will find a notice posted up, and on glancing over it, you will find that a certain mill, in a certain gulch, is to be sold at sheriff's sale. Many times the mills can be bought for less than the cost of bringing them across the plains. Few of the mills in the mountains are making a "pile." But the time will come making a "pile." But the time will come when they will manage to save gold out of almost every quartz lead discovered. Then, the quartz mill business will pay, and a large quantity of gold taken out of these Rocky dountains.

Mountains.

Vegetables flourish on the mountains and in the valleys on the river bottoms. I have seen just as fine onions, radishes, turnips, cabbages and beets, growing in this region, as I ever saw in the Eastern, the Middle or the Western States in many of the creeks and rivers are to be found trout and many other varieties of fish. We can also boast of as fine wild meat as any country can afford—buffalo, antelope, grizz ly bear, deer, cik, rabbit and sage-hen.

The Washington correspondent of the Time says: "Gov. Monean and Attorney General Myras resched Washington on the afternoon of the 11th. They came to make some of the old displomatic dodges exhibit compressed in the troops now enlisted.—
It seems to be the misfortune of our State that it is always sending officials here to see about troops, but is never sending any troops. If they troops, but is never sending any troops. If they troops, but is never sending any troops. If they troops, but is never sending any troops. If they troops here to see the control of the control

We have to-day another letter from Mr. Ashley, on which it may be proper for us to make a few remarks. The main point of disagreement between us, as we have understood it, is, that he sought the unconditional abolition of alavery as an object of the sear, and accordingly demanded that the war should be prosecuted with that view; while we claimed that the sole end and aim on the part of the loyal citizens should be to put down the rebellion and maintain the Union and the Constitution as they tain the Union and the Constitution as they existed at the commencement of the war, and that all measures should be adopted with special eference to that single object.

The Blade no doubt states truly the position f Mr. Assury and all other Abolitionists, and the people will learn in time that they will not desire to bring this war to a conclusion until they can see that slavery is unconditionally

The Blade claims its position to be put down rebellion and maintain the Constitution and the Union," and that all neasures should be sdopted with special reference to that single object. This no doubt is the purpose of every man who is a devoted friend to our Constitution and Union; this city. hough many, unquestionably, have their misgivings as to the possibility of continuing the Union as it was formed, after the people of the South are whipped into submission to a government which they in their hearts despise.

The great trouble is, that the people of the lave States believe with Mr. Assurr, and the onditional abolition of slavery," and believing a revenue measure." a revenue measure." Above all things, it is to be hoped that no subject will be brought before Congress which assure and his friends would prosecute it. this, they resist it with as much vigor as Mr. Assurar and his friends would prosequte it. fate of elavery.

What else can be expected, than that the Southern people should believe this to be the object of the war, when such a wide difference exists between the prominent friends of Lin-

ins M. Clay have about the same qualifica COLN's Administration. The ideas of the Democracy in sustaining Constitution" are quite different from these expressed by Mr. Ashley and his abolition friends. The policy the Democracy would have pursued to save the Union, with certainty and without bloodshed, was rejected by the disunionists of the North and the South. The former refused to make any effort in Congress, and the last to his country, and, to the utter exclusion of all business pursuits, devoted everything, and, at last, his life to the salvation of the Republic, the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution. In the contest for these sacred and path from the date. Interest will be computed and pald from the deposit of the money at either of the places about a hope of pecuniary profit. For the last four years, he gave up his time and all other later est to his country, and, to the utter exclusion of all business pursuits, devoted everything, and, at last, his life to the salvation of the Republic, the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution. In the contest for these sacred and path from the date. A. P. EUSSELL, Secretary of State.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs the distribution of the Republic, the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution. In the contest for these sacred and path from the deposit of the money at either of the places about a hope of pecuniary profit. For the last four years, he gave up his time and all other later est to his deposit of the money at either of the places about a hope of pecuniary profit. For the last four years, he gave up his time and all other later est to his deposit of the money at either of the integrity of the utter exclusion of all business pursuits, devoted everything, and, at last, his life to the salvation of the Republic, the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution. In the contest for the deposit of the money at either of the places about the deposit of the money at either of the integrity of the utter exclusion of the Republic deposit of the money at either of the places about a p

The Chicago Times, alluding to this impres sion, that the war is a war against playery,

the slavery question upon a just basis is now entirely at the option of the South. The re-turn of the secessionists to their constitutional duty, and the exercise of their constitutional powers, would be the last, fatal blow to John Brownism and its kindred evils. An abolition war is not dreamed of, and would not be tole-They have no desire to be overrun by freed ne-groes. The condition of Canada is perfectly satisfactory upon that subject. They do not wish the experiment extended to the Northern

as the honest Union-loving people of the North are concerned it is not true, and that when they can have a chance at the ballot box to notify

We shall be much mintaken, if we live to see the end of this war, if we do not witness the same uncompromising spirit exhibited by the trymen, to your earsholitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South, that actuated them at the commencement of our troubles. This is clearly indicated by Mr. Assurer in his letter to the Blade, He says:

At the close of the war, when a settlement of some kind must be made, I do not want another

It is always sending officials here to see able to temperature of the property of the would send fewer high cockleborums and more high privates, the State would appear to be the maintenance of the seems to the work of the would suppear to be the seems to the seems to the work of the work of the work of the work of the seems to t

Certainly, it is so seldom we hear of Ashtapula except giving large abolition majorities that we take pleasure in making this record; so that it may be known that some one from that county was in the fight which sheso largely contributed to bring about.

Military Appointments.

Speaking of Military appointments the New York Evening Post says:

"The telegraph informs us every day that the Honorable Mr. This, or the well known Mr. That, has been appointed to a distinguished and responsible post in the army. It seems to us that this practice of taking untried men from civil life and conferring upon them high mill-tary commands over the heads of excellent and accomplished officers has gone quite far enough." We suppose that the Post had no special reference to Gens. Banks, Schenck, and Paymasters Kirk, Bannister and Geiger of this State Mr. Bannister has seen service. He was as officer of high rank in the Wide-Awakes of

The New York Evening Post speaking of the July session of Congress, says:

Meantime, we carneatly hope—leaving aside the question of free trade and protection, which may be discursed by Congress at a moment of more leisure—to see the present tariff carefully Abolition leaders, that this war is for the "unconditional abolition of slavery," and believing a revenue measure."

The Ohio State Journal has told us that "the verales, or to array the members against each grand crowning result of the strife will be the other in hostile parties."

The New York Tribune will undoubtedly op pose each of these sensible suggestions.

To the Poople of the United States, and More Particularly the People of Illinois.

Stephen A. Douglas is dead! He has fallen the constituted authorities of the country in at the meridian of life. For twenty-five years this war for the "maintainance of the Union and Constitution" are quite different from these devoted his time, his abilities and his labors to devoted his time, his abilities and his labors to

Fellow-countrymen: While thus laboring for your interests and the interests of your posteri-ty, his own means were lost He died not only poor, but has left to his wife and children The idea which is studiously inculcated at the South, and even in some parts of Illinois, by the leaders of the rebellion, that the United States are engaged in an abolition war against slavery, is so absurd as scarcely to merit attention. Yet we fear that it has misled many worthy citizens, and that, even now, it renders many lakewarm who otherwise would be scalars to perform their constitutional duty. Opposition to abolitionism in all its phases is a cardinal political virtue, and a war waged to serve abolition or antitals. rendered his remains to the State, and with them gave that piece of land for his interment, asking of the people only that she might be allowed to reside near the grave in which he reposes. She has thus given to the people of Illinois all that was left of Douglas. This lot tion to abolitionism in all its phases is a cardinal political virtue, and a war waged to serve abolition or anti slavery interests would be alike wicked and unconstitutional; but we have no such contest at present. While one revolution has been attempted at the South, another has been accomplished at the North. Abolitionism was never so feeble and execrated as now. Not even in the days when its peripatetic fecturers were greeted with rotten eggs, and made the recipients of all manner of forcible expressions of popular digilike, was it sunk so low. So true is this, that the settlement of the slavery question upon a just basis is now eatfrely at the option of the South. The return of the secessionists to their constitutional shelter and a support? Shall they be shut out shelter and a support? Shall they be shut out from the sight of his tomb, and denied the melancholy satisfaction of being near his grave? Shall the wife and children of Douglas go forth homeless, houseless wanderers from the State of Illinois?

rated, by the seaple of the Northern States—
They have no desire to be overrun by freed negroes. The condition of Canada is perfectly satisfactory upon that subject. They do not wish the experiment extended to the Northern States.

The Times will perceive from the position of Mr. Ashler, a member of Congress, and from the Ohio State Journal, the organ of the Republican party of Ohio, that this is not alone inculcated by the leaders of the rebellion in the South. We agree with the Times, that so far as the honest Union-loving people of the North are concerned it is not true, and that when they

Donglas. The Hon. John D. Caton, Chief Justice of the can have a chance at the ballet box to notify the abolitionists of that fact they will do so most emphatically.

The Times says, "So true is this that the settlement of the slavery question upon a just basis is now entirely at the option of the South."

We shall be much mintaken, if we live to see

of Illinois, will act as treasurer. We commend the proposition, fellow countrymen, to your earnest and immediate consideration.

RICHARD YATES,
W. A. RICHARDSON,
WM. B. OGDEN,
ROBERTSMITH,
ROBERTSMITH, JAS H. WOODWORTH, THOS. H. CAMPBELL,

J. B CATON, BAMUEL K. CASEY, J. Y. BCAMMON, D A. GAGE, SAMCELS MARSHAL, O B FICKLIN, JESSE E DUBOIS,

Lessees, BENJAMIN E. SMITH, Treasurer, and John Jorg, Secretary.

The Superintendents of Repairs are.
On the M. & E Canal and W., R & M. Hond-Joseph Coopen, Thomas Brown, W.E. J. Jackson and Assaun L. Backes.
On the Ohio, Walbonding and Hocking Canals and the Muskingum Improvement—Rossay H. Muskingum Improvements. Densis McCarter, Strivertz Middles, Trokas Miller, Densis McCarter, Strivertz Middles, Trokas Miller, Densis McCarter, Strivertz Middles, Trokas Miller, Densis McCarter, Strivertz Middles, and Enward Ball.

The Collectors on the Cana's, Muskingum Improvement and Mauses Road, are the same that were in the service of the State at the time of the Expectation of the Lesse, but all the aforesis agents had their appointments at the pleasure and option of the Lessees.

KENT JAEVIS,
JOSEPH GOOPER,
WM. J. JACKSON,
ABNOLD MEDBERT,
THOMAS BROWN,
Lessees of the Public Works.

The Ohio State Journel, Cincinnati Press and Enquirer, Dayton Journal and Empire, Toledo Blade and Times. Claveland Pinindealer and Heratd, Zanesville Courier and Aurous. Chillipothe Gazatte and Advertisement three and Patriot, will publish the above advertisement three times a week for three weeks, and forward their bills for the same, receipted, to John Joyce. Secretary, Colombus.

je 14—d3(aw3)

Notice to Contractors. SEALED PROFOSALS will be received at the office of the County auditor of Franklin county, Onto-until MONDAY, JULY 15th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M. for the Superstructure, Masonry, Excavation and Embank-ment of the following bridges in the county of Frank-lin:

ment of the following bridges in the county of Finallin:

Over the Booky Fork, where the county road on the
township line between the townships of Jefferson and
Plain crosses the same. Bridge to be 80 feet span and
18 feet wide in the clear—covered. Over Big Walman
Creek at Dr. Clark's ford, in Hamilton township, on
the road leading from Columbus to Lockbourne. Eridge
to be 900 feet span and 18 teet wide in the clear—covered. Over the branch near Dr. Elephanson's, where the
road leading from Columbus to Westerville crosses the
same. Bridge to be 24 fest span and 16 feet wide in the
clear. Over Canal at John Bogers', in Madison township.

ship.

Bids to be separate for Superstructure, Masonry, an Excavation and Embankment.

Bids for Superstructure to be accompanied by Plan

(Crisia copy.)

OHIO UNION LOAN.

Generates, Ohio, June 10, 1861.

THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State

of Ohio tavite subscriptions by the people of the
State to the Lean of Two Milliess of Dolmes, adthors
ed by the act of the General Assembly "To-provide
more effectually for the de ence of the State against invasion, passed april 26, 1864.

Certificates will be jested in sums of \$100, and upward, payable July 1, 1868, at the State Treasury, bear
ing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, pay
able seni-annually, and by the act authorsing the lean
free from taxation.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Commissioners in the City of Columbus, at each of the solvent banking lestitutionain the State, and at the several
County Treasuries in the State, until the ist day of
July, 1861.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs

THIS FAVORITE RESORT WILL BE OPEN FOR VISITORS, June 10, 1861.

ES DESIRING BOARDING DURING THE SEASON, CAN ACCOMMODATED AT REDUCED RATES. FOR ROOMS OR INFORMATION. ADDRESS J. A. SWAYNIE,
may 28;dimo.

Summer Under Garments. ADIES LISLE UNDER VESTS.

Ledies Ganze Merino do, do.

Gents Sill Drawers and Shirts.

Gents India Gauze Drawers and Shirts.

Cotten

Gauze Merino Under Shirts.

White and Brown Drilling Drawers.

White Linen Drawers.

Extra large Under Shirts.

Superior English Half Hose.

Long Stocklars. Funcy Cotton Half Hose. Golden Hill Shirts.

For sale in great variety and at mederate



PRICES REDUCED

From the New 1 ork Observer.

Awarded the highest pressums—at the United States Fairs of 1888, 1889 and 1860; also at the Ohio State Fairs of 1858, 1889 and 1860; and at nearly all the County Fairs in the State. Our prices, at the late reduction, are as low as cock attch machine new sold, and but a tille higher the interior two thread chain aften windlesses, 2 areas and the mitchiness, 2 the interior for thread chain after windowses, no forced muon the market.

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The following is an extract from a The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holme, paster of the Pierrepoint-Street Saptist Church, Brocklyn, N. T., to the "Journal and Messenger," Chockmati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, Mass. Wisslow's Scotting Syrate for Children Textures:

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